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J. M. HOWELL,
DALLAS & NURSERIES.

CATALOGUE

OF TEXAS RAISED

Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Grapes,

VINES, ROSES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, ETC.

1888—9.

Buy Texas Raised Trees for Texas Climate and Soil. Fifteen
Years Experience in the Propagation of Trees in Texas.

Nurseries, Orchard, Vineyard and Rose Garden on Cedar Springs
Road, one and one-fourth miles North of
Court House.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION No. 380.

A. D. Aldridge & Co., Stationers, Printers and Book Binders, Dallas, Texas.



We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have known Mr. J. M. Howell for the past ten or twelve years, as a Nurseryman and Fruit Grower, and we can confidently recommend him to the people of Texas as a gentleman of reliability and experience in his line of business.

W. L. CABELL, *ex-Mayor of Dallas.*

W. M. C. HILL, *County Clerk.*

R. E. BURKE, *ex-County Judge.*

W. H. THOMAS, *Pres't American Nat'l Bank.*

J. M. STRONG, *Representative.*



BUSINESS NOTICE.

DALLAS, Dallas County, Texas, is a city of 50,000 inhabitants and the intersection of six railroads—the Houston & Texas Central, Texas & Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe, Trunk Railroad, and the Dallas & Greenville Railroad, affording ready and cheap transportation North, South, East and West.

My Nurseries are located on the Cedar Springs Road, one and one-quarter miles north of the Court House.

A part of my ground is used as an experimental orchard and vineyard, in which I plant new varieties of Peaches, Apples, Pears, Plums, Grapes, Blackberries, Raspberries, etc., for the purpose of testing their value in this climate and soil. There are now growing and bearing on this part of the ground over sixty varieties of Peaches and Apples, fifteen varieties of Plums, fifteen varieties of Pears, ten varieties of Raspberries, six varieties of Blackberries and forty varieties of Grapes.

I have had fifteen years' experience in growing fruit and propagating trees in Texas; am identified with the interests of Horticulture in this State, and will try to grow and send out stock that will give satisfaction and help to make fruit growing a success throughout this great State.

As a proof of my confidence in the profits of fruit growing in Texas, I am now planting two hundred acres at Tyler, Texas. Am also negotiating with parties here at Dallas to take an interest in three hundred acres a few miles from the city, to be planted in fruits. These places will be planted with Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Apricots, Cherries, Crab-Apples, Grapes and Berries. On each of these places we expect to plant fifty acres of the Dallas Blackberry.

In less than ten years the fruit products of Texas will bring more money than the entire cotton crop of the State. Canning

and evaporating factories will be established in all sections of the State, thus affording a ready market for all the fruit that is produced. No danger of over production of good fruit.

I am determined to grow and pack stock in such a way that nurserymen, dealers and planters may not be disappointed in name or quality.

No substitutions made unless by consent of parties ordering.

I am looking forward to the time when Forest and Shade Trees will be planted extensively in the cities and on the prairies of this State, consequently I am giving this class of stock special attention.

I expect to keep in stock a variety of tree seeds, such as Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry and Forest tree seed.

I also have in stock seedlings of Peach, Apple, Pear, Cherry and Forest Trees.

All packing done in the best manner possible, for which a reasonable charge will be made to cover cost of box and packing material.

No charge for delivery to depot or express office here.

All orders shall have prompt attention.

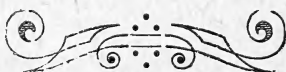
J. M. HOWELL.

Telephone connection, No. 380.

PURE HOME-MADE BLACKBERRY WINE FOR SALE.

CAUTION.

Several tree peddlers have taken orders for my nursery without authority. Any one authorized to represent me carries a written authority signed by me. Call on salesmen to show this authority or send orders direct to nursery.



Instructions for Planting, Pruning and Cultivating.

DISTANCES APART FOR PLANTING TREES, VINES, ETC.

Peaches.....	16 to 20 feet each way.
Plums	16 to 20 feet each way.
Apples.....	16 to 20 feet each way.
Standard Pears	16 to 20 feet each way.
Dwarf Pears.....	12 to 16 feet each way.
Cherries	12 to 16 feet each way.
Japanese Persimmons.....	10 to 16 feet each way.
Grapes	8 feet each way.
Blackberries	Rows 8 feet apart and 2 feet in the row.
Raspberries	Rows 8 feet apart and 2 feet in the row.
Strawberries	Rows 3 feet apart and 1 foot in the row.

Plough the ground deep. For fruit trees dig holes 2 to 3 feet square and 16 to 18 inches deep. Plant the tree about 2 inches deeper than it stood in the nursery. After filling the hole, stamp the soil around the stem of the tree. Cut all the top of the tree off about 3 feet above the ground. Observe these instructions in planting the grape, except, after planting, cut all the vine off to two buds above the ground. For blackberries and raspberries, lay off rows 8 feet apart with shovel plow 3 to 4 inches deep. Lay the plants in this furrow and cover with plow, like you would corn—two furrows to the row. In the latter part of February rake a part of this ridge off, so as to leave the plants about 3 inches under ground.

For strawberries, lay off rows 3 feet apart; throw two furrows together; rake the ridge off, leaving it about 3 inches higher than level of ground. If you have no DIBBLE, dig out with your hand, in center of the ridge, holes large and deep enough to take in all the roots of plant. Put the plant in and fill hole about half full of earth; pour in about one-half pint of water; let the water settle, then fill up with soil, and pack it firmly around plant. If this planting is done in November or December, the plants will bear a fair crop of fruit the next spring.

CULTIVATION.

Cultivate cotton, potatoes or peas in the orchard, but never plant corn or small grain in it. Give your orchard, vineyard and berry patch as good culture as you do the cotton field, and they will amply reward you for your labor. Examine your trees often to see if the borers are in them. This you can learn by taking away the soil around the tree to the depth of two or three inches. When you find wax on the tree near the ground, you will very likely find the borer just under the bark. Dig him out with your knife. Examine thoroughly, draw the soil back to the tree and put a shovelful of ashes around it. The borer is a worm, about one inch long. There are thousands of trees destroyed every year by this insect. A little labor at the proper time will prevent this great destruction.

PRUNING.

Next to cultivation, this is the most important subject to the fruit grower. In the Northern and Eastern States, one of the most important objects in pruning is to let the sun into the head of the tree. In this State it is just the contrary — prune your trees to keep the sun out. In pruning fruit trees, cut off one-third of last year's growth all over the tree. By this kind of pruning the fruit will be protected from the scorching sun and the tree given a well-balanced head. In pruning the grape, bear in mind that the fruit is borne on new wood. The second year after planting leave one or two vines about three feet long; tie these to a post driven in the ground near the vine. The third year cut all that year's growth off, except two buds, and every year after continue to cut back to two buds of the present year's growth. Take the old dead canes from among the blackberries and raspberries. Do this pruning in the month of February, every year, and, our word for it, you will have healthy trees and vines and fine fruit. Let the blackberry and raspberry canes grow about three feet high and pinch off the top bud. This makes well-branched, stocky plants, and will increase the yield at least four fold. Don't be afraid to manure the ground for all kinds of fruit. If you observe these rules for planting, cultivating and pruning your trees, you will have an abundance of the very finest fruit. Now, friend, this is no idle talk—a mere copy of what some one else has said—but we have given you the

result of our actual experience in growing fruit for the past fifteen years in Texas. Study nature, the soil you cultivate, and the climate you live in, and you will learn something new about fruit growing every day you live. You are invited to visit our grounds at Dallas. No trouble to answer questions concerning fruit growing.

The demand for fruit is constantly increasing. Nature's laws demand the extensive use of fruit. Ripe fruit is not only a luxury, but absolutely necessary to the health of the human family.

The family that uses fruit extensively is not likely to need the services of a doctor often. If the money now spent on patent medicines was applied to the orchard and garden, we would have a healthier and happier people. The fruit, flower and vegetable gardens are educators of the old and young alike, constantly calling our attention to the laws of nature which govern the world.

Let us make our homes so attractive that our children will delight to remain under their hallowed influences. IN HORTICULTURE THERE IS HEALTH, WEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

PEACHES.

Since the introduction of Evaporators the peach has received the attention it so richly deserves. There is a ready market for evaporated peaches at 20 cents per pound. Evaporated fruit will yield at least one dollar per bushel for green fruit clear of all expenses. With the aid of evaporators there is no part of the farm that can be made to yield so great a profit as the orchard. Evaporated fruit is shipped to all parts of the world.

A convenient market for green fruit is desirable; but the fruit grower, any distance from market, can now realize a handsome profit on all the fruits he can grow.

During the year 1885 I fruited in my experimental orchard all the peaches claimed to be earlier than the Alexander, demonstrating that none of them are earlier or better than the Alexander, of which they are all types.

My experimental orchard, vineyard and flower garden furnishes me with reliable information about different varieties and kinds of fruits and flowers. This information I propose to give to the people through my catalogues every year. The varieties marked with a star (*) have been tested, and I recommend them. I recommend the planting of new varieties in limited quantities as an experiment, for upon new varieties must depend the future success of fruit growing in our State, but the fruit grower for market must depend mainly upon varieties that have been tested.

I can assert, without the fear of contradiction, that Texas is one of the best peach countries in the United States. I have in nursery now a large stock of the finest varieties grown. I name peaches in this list in the order in which they ripen as near as I can. I grow all the varieties in this list.

✓ Amsden—No perceptible difference in this and Alexander. Free.

✓ * Alexander—Good size; dark red, flesh white; the earliest. Free.

✓ Waterloo—Dark crimson; very sweet. Free.

✓ * Rivers' Early—Large; pale straw color; delicate pink cheek; good market fruit; last of May. Free.

✓ * Mamie Ross—Resembles Chinese Cling; new; June. Capt. A. J. Ross says, in Dallas Herald, November 10, 1885:

This peach originated on my place, and ripens immediately after the Early Rivers. Coming on at the time it does, taking its great size and quality into consideration, I consider it unsurpassed. While I was getting only 35 cents per peck for other peaches this variety brought \$1. I have kept it confined to my orchard until this year, but wishing to give the public the benefit of it, I have consented to let J. M. Howell, nurseryman, introduce it. I will say that I have no interest whatever in what this gentleman may make out of it. I simply give it to him, believing him to be honest and fair, and thinking he will treat the public right.

✓ * Hale's Early—Old reliable variety; fine flavor; good market; first of June. Free.

✓ Crawford's Early—Yellow freestone; one week later than Hale's.

✓ * St. John—Large yellow freestone; flavor fine; one of the very best market sorts; good for shipping; earliest yellow peach; June.

✓ * Mountain Rose—Good size; white skin, red cheek; market; middle of June. Free.

✓ * Great Eastern—Very large; skin greenish white with red cheek; June. Free.

✓ * Old Mixon Free—Large; skin yellowish white, marbled with red, red cheek; July.

* Old Mixon Cling—Colored like Old Mixon Free; fine for canning or preserving; good for market; July.

✓ * Chinese Cling—Very large; creamy white, marbled with fine red; fleshy white; red at stone; very juicy; July.

✓ * Thurber—Seedling of Chinese Cling; nearly white; free-stone.

(See description of the new peach, Mamie Ross.)

- * Gen. Lee—Very much like Chinese Cling; cling; July.
 - * Stonewall Jackson—Resembles Gen. Lee; said to be larger; cling; July.
 - * Amelia—Large; white and red; freestone; fine flavor; July
 - * Stump the world—Creamy white, red cheek; large; July.
- Free.
- * Crawford. Late—One of the very finest market peaches; large; yellow; freestone; July.
 - * Lemon Cling—Very large; yellow; very fine for canning or shipping; July.
 - * Mathew's Cling—Immense size; fine for shipping or canning; yellow cling; last of July.
 - * Douglas—Large, yellow; free; August. Discovered on Mitch Gray's place in Dallas by Major J. P. Douglas, of Tyler. Fine for canning.
 - * Mitchell's Mammoth—Creamy white; medium size; good flavor; middle of August. Cling.
 - * Piquett's Late—Very large; yellow; freestone; good market variety; showy; last of August.
 - * Salway—Resembles Piquetts', but later.
 - * Cleveland Cling—New; large; yellowish white, marbled with red; red cheek; ripe from middle to last of August.

The original tree was discovered in the City of Dallas, 1885. No doubt a seedling of Old Mixon Cling, having all of its good qualities, viz.: good size, pleasant flavor, showy appearance, profuse bearer, a fine shipper, and ripening at a time when there are no other good cling peaches on the market, thus commanding the highest market price.

- * White English, or Heath Cling—Very large; creamy white skin, flesh white; splendid for canning or preserving; good shipper; last of August or first of September.

- * Jack Ross—A perfect Chinese Cling, ripening middle of September.

- * Howell's Cling—Fifteenth September; very large; superior in many respects to White English; white; new.

- * Renecke Free—A new seedling discovered on Mr. Renecke's lot in Dallas; an abundant bearer; fruit very large; yellow; freestone. We think this is the best very late peach in Texas. Ripens from the 1st to the 10th of October.

(See description of the new peach, Mamie Ross, Cleveland Cling, Renecke Free, Mathew's Cling, Douglas and Howell's Cling.)

SOFT SHELL ALMONDS.

* This fruit has succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations.

PRUNES.

Early Yellow Prune—Skin yellow; flesh yellow; sweet, juicy; separates from stone, July.

* German Prune—Fruit long, oval, nearly two inches long; skin purple; flesh firm, green, sweet, pleasant.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS.

The growing of this fruit is not merely an experiment, but an assured success in this section. Many trees are now bearing here. Among them we mention one tree growing on the grounds of Mr. Wm. Bustrin, of this city. We had the tree photographed in October, 1886, at which time there were sixty well developed persimmons on it, the smallest one measuring seven inches in circumference. This tree is five years old from the bud, and stands four feet high, this being the second full crop it has borne. The flavor of this fruit is superior to the very best of our native persimmons. This fruit has been dried by our friend, Mr. D. B. Keiper, of this city, who pronounces it superior to dates or figs.

There are more than forty different varieties of this fruit. I have about 5,000 grafts of the following varieties in nursery, on native seedlings.

The Japanese persimmon grafted and grown in this State on the native persimmon seedlings have stood the coldest winters. Imported trees from Japan have not given satisfaction.

Seedless.
Kurokumo.
Hayakume.

Haycheya,
Among.

Gashonaki.
Nasu.
Zingi.

MESSRS. HOWELL & STONE.

GENTS:

At your request I give you briefly my opinion (from experience and observation) of the four varieties of new fruits we are just now introducing. The Le Conte Pear, when propagated from pure wood on its own roots, is entirely healthy and free from blight. Is an upright grower, requires severe and judicious pruning, such as few persons are willing to give; it bears early and has no failures; ripens in July, sells well, a good keeper, and can be shipped to any part of the United States.

KEIFER PEAR is of more recent introduction, propagated as the Le Conte on its own roots, but does better grafted on Le Conte, giving it more vigor. It is also blight proof, symmetrical, requires little pruning, comes into bearing early, ripens in October has same shipping and keeping qualities as Le Conte, fruit very attractive, rich golden yellow with a deep maiden blush on the sunny side. Had I permission to name it I would call it Golden Beauty.

(See description of new peaches, Jack Ross and Howell's Cling.

✓ **KELSEY JAPAN PLUM**, with me, is entirely hardy, upright grower, requires much pruning, comes into bearing early, blooms moderately early; have never fruited it. My trees are only one year old, but I have good authority for saying the fruit is large and fine, ships well and brings fancy prices in market.

JAPAN PERSIMMON. I find some difficulty in getting trees started when young, caused, I think, from imported trees. This, I hope, will soon be overcome by grafting on our native seedlings. It requires but little pruning, bears early, fruit large and fine, good keeper, ships well and brings fabulous prices in market.

Dallas, April 17, 1886.

W. W. ROSS.

PLUMS.

✓ **Apricot Plum** (*Prunus Simoni*)—A new plum, a native of Northern China.

It is believed to be the most valuable new fruit introduced for many years, being hardy as far north as Central Iowa and Nebraska, and in protected situations even farther. The tree is hardier than a Ben Davis apple tree, which is one of our hardiest American varieties. I can not do better than quote the description of *Prunus Simoni* given by Prof. Budd, of the Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, as given by him in the *Prairie Farmer* of June 7th, 1884. Prof. Budd says: "Beyond all reasonable doubt this tree will prove a valuable ornamental and fruit tree on the prairies, wherever it will endure our winters. The young trees have stood the past test-winter on the College farm far better than our apple trees of the grade of hardiness of Ben Davis. * * * In all respects this is a botanical curiosity. In color of bark, and in all points, except the net veining and color of leaves, it resembles the peach. In appearance the fruit more closely resembles a flattish, smooth, brick-red tomato than any stone fruits, yet in smell and flavor it approaches very near the Nectarine."

✓ * **Kelsey's Japan Plum**—This remarkable plum was imported from Japan into California in 1871, by the late John Kelsey, of California, whose name has been given to the fruit as a just tribute to the memory of one of California's pioneers in horticulture, and the introducer of a fruit that promises to be the best and most prolific of all our plums. September.

The fruit is of a very large size, being from 7 to 9 inches in circumference, with a small pit. Specimens sometimes weigh $6\frac{1}{2}$ ounces each. Color, rich yellow, nearly overspread with bright red, with a lovely bloom. It is of excellent quality, melting, rich and juicy; its large size renders the parting of the fruit as practicable as the peach, and it excels all other plums for canning. As a dried fruit this is destined to take the lead, equal to, if not surpassing, the best dried prunes. In texture it is firm and meaty, possessing superior shipping qualities. It ripens from the first to last of September.

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- ✓ * Wild Goose—Hardy; large; deep red; juicy and sweet; June.
 - ✓ * Duane's Purple—Fruit very large; oblong; skin reddish purple in the sun; flesh amber color; moderately sweet; June.
 - ✓ * General Hand—Fruit very large; oval; skin deep golden yellow; flesh, coarse pale yellow; moderately juicy, sweet and good, but not high flavor; freestone, July.
 - ✓ * Richland—Blue; freestone; good flavor; August.
 - ✓ * Damson—August.
 - ✓ * Caddo Chief—May.
 - ✓ * Green Gage.
 - ✓ * Weaver--Red; August.
 - ✓ * Golden Beauty—Yellow; August.
-

CHERRIES.

Dukes and Morelloes.

- ✓ * Early Richmond. (M.) ✓ May Duke. (D.)
 - ✓ * Empress Eugenie. (M.) ✓ Black Tartarian. (D.)
 - ✓ Ohio Beauty, sweet. ✓ Luelling.
 - ✓ * Early Purple Guagne.
-

APRICOTS.

- ✓ * Early Golden—Skin, pale orange; flesh, yellow.
 - ✓ Moor Park.
-

PEARS.

Summer.

- ✓ * Leconte—Very thrifty growth; highly recommended by Southern fruit growers; new; July.
- ✓ Osband's Summer—Small; good flavor; July.
- ✓ Bartlett—Highly esteemed where it does not blight; July.
- ✓ Clapp's Favorite—Large; July or first of August.
- ✓ * Duchess d'Angouleme—Certainly the finest pear that has yet been grown in this part of Texas. Very large; fine flavor; ripens here in August.

Autumn Pears.

- ✓ * Howell—Fruit rather large; recommended by those who have fruited it in Texas; ripens in August.
- ✓ Beurre D'Anjou—September.
- ✓ Sheldon—Fruit medium; very good; September.
- ✓ Louise Bonne de Jersey—Excellent flavor; September
- ✓ * Keiffer Hybrid—A new pear, cross between Chinese Stand Pear and Bartlett; September.
- ✓ Buffam—Medium size; excellent flavor; August.
- ✓ * Seckel—Small, but very fine flavor; August.

APPLES.

Summer.

- ✓ * Early Harvest—Pale yellow; June.
- ✓ * Red June—Deep red; sub acid.
- ✓ * Red Astrachan—Large; covered with deep crimson; acid; June.
- ✓ * Yellow Horse—Large; yellow; sub acid; last of June or first of July.
- ✓ * Summer Queen—Deep yellow; productive; July.
- ✓ * American Summer Pearmain—Oblong; streaked; July.

Apples—Autumn.

- ✓ * Maiden Blush—Pale yellow in the shade, with brilliant crimson cheek next the sun; sub acid; good.
- ✓ * Fall Pippin—Very large; skin yellowish green, becoming a fine yellow; white, flesh tender and mellow.
- ✓ * Bradford's Best—One of the best.
- Jonathan—One of the finest flavored apples grown; not thoroughly tested here; October.

Apples—Winter.

- ✓ * Ben Davis—Large, striped, showy; good bearer; profitable market variety.
- ✓ * Nickajack—Excellent; Southern origin; very large.
- ✓ Yellow Bell Flower—Large; delicious.
- ✓ Wine Sap—Medium; red; excellent.
- ✓ * Golden Pippin—Medium; rich golden yellow, sprinkled with small gray dots; sub acid.

- ✓ * Shockley—Southern origin; pale yellow.
- ✓ * Arkansas Black—A new apple; origin, Arkansas; large dark red, nearly black; fine flavor; valuable market and keeping variety.

CRAB APPLES.

The value of this fruit has been overlooked by planters. The crab apple comes into bearing as soon as the peach, yielding abundant crops every year. There is no fruit equal to it for jellies and preserves. The blooms are very fragrant. We have sold this fruit on the Dallas market for several years at \$4 per bushel.

- ✓ * Quaker Beauty—Yellow; sub acid; bears well in Texas.
- ✓ Whitney, No. 20—Large; green and striped; juicy.
- ✓ Hyslop—Deep crimson; large.
- ✓ Marengo—Sub acid; deep red.
- ✓ * Transcendant—Large; good for cider; yellow, striped with red.
- ✓ * Lady Elgin—Whitish yellow, nearly covered with bright red and gray dots; mild sub acid.
- ✓ * Hughes, Va —Striped red; valuable for cider; late.

ORNAMENTAL FRUIT TREES

- ✓ Golden Dwarf Peach—Fruit above medium; golden yellow.

GRAPES.

The climate and soil of Texas seem to be particularly adapted to the grapevine. In my opinion Texas will be, in the near future, one of the largest grape producing States in the Union. I am growing the following varieties in the nursery and vineyard. My grape crop of 1887 averaged more than 10 cents per pound on the Dallas market. Champion and Ives sold for 10 to 20 cents per pound:

- ✓ * Agawam (Rogers, No. 15)—Large; brownish red or maroon; skin thick; pulp soft and sweet; succeeds well here; bunch large, compact, and often shouldered.
- ✓ * Brighton—Bunch medium to large; berries medium to large; light red, changing to dark crimson or maroon when fully matured; good quality; early.

✓ * Catawba—Bunches large; moderately compact; berries above medium; deep red; late.

✓ * Champion—Extra early; bunches large, handsome, compact and shouldered; berries bluish black; ripens with Ives Seedling.

✓ * Concord—Bushes large and compact; berries large; black; old and reliable.

✓ * Delaware—Bunch small, compact and usually shouldered; berries below medium; light red; quality best for table and wine; one of the most popular grapes grown here.

✓ * Duchess—New; white table grape; bunch medium to large; shouldered; compact; ripens soon after Concord.

✓ * Early Victor—Bunch above medium; berry medium; black; sweet and excellent quality; early.

✓ * Goethe—Bunch medium to large; berries large, oblong; yellowish green; reliable; very good.

✓ * Herbemont—Bunch large, long-shouldered and compact; berries small; black; sweet; juicy; highly flavored; fine wine grape.

✓ * Ives Seedling—Bunches and berries medium; often shouldered; black when fully ripe; very early; this and the Champion are the earliest and most popular market grapes grown here.

✓ * Lady Washington—Bunch very large; shouldered; moderately compact; berries medium; pale amber; yellowish, with a delicate rosy tint; ripens about same time as Concord; fine.

✓ * Martha (Seedling of Concord)—Bunch and berry medium; greenish white; good flavor; reliable; earlier than Concord.

✓ * Moore's Early (Seedling of Concord)—Best described by calling it Early Concord; said to be as early as and better than the Champion.

✓ * Mission—Popularly known here as the El Paso, from the fact that the fruit is shipped into this market from El Paso; introduced into Mexico and California by the Spanish missionaries at an early day. We have a large quantity of these vines. Bunch and berry medium; black; very sweet.

✓ * Perkins—Bunch medium to large; shouldered; berries medium; greenish white at first, then a fine, pale lilac or reddish color when fully ripe.

* Triumph—Bunch and berry very large; pale green to golden yellow; one of the most promising new white grapes grown in Texas; an enormous bearer.

* Niagara—New white grape.

* Black Spanish—A fine wine grape.

Golden Chasalas.

BLACKBERRIES.

The blackberry is the most profitable crop produced by the fruit grower, giving a net profit of \$300 to \$500 per acre.

* The Dallas—A native discovered in Dallas several years ago.

By culture it has been greatly-improved in size, flavor and productiveness, and to-day it stands at the head of the list for earliness, productiveness and freedom from RUST. The Central Texas Horticultural Society, at its meeting in Dallas on the 6th day of August, 1884, adopted a resolution offered by J. M. Howell to name this berry the Dallas Blackberry. Knowing its many good qualities, I was the first to catalogue and recommend it. I have about thirteen acres of this variety planted. My sale in 1887 amounted to nearly 75,000 plants. I make a specialty of this variety, and expect to have 100,000 plants for market this season. I am headquarters for the Dallas Blackberry, and unhesitatingly pronounce it the earliest and most productive berry yet grown in Texas. FREEDOM FROM RUST insures its extensive culture.

* Early Harvest—Very early; productive; one of the best.

* Brunton—Ripening about same time as the Dallas; berries small; productive.

* Kittattiney—Very large, sweet and productive where not affected by rust. This and the Dallas give a succession of fruit for six weeks to two months.

RASPBERRIES.

After carefully testing ten varieties of this fruit, I have only succeeded in growing successfully two varieties of Black Caps, and have been partially successful with only one variety of Red Cap. I do not condemn all other varieties, but this is the result of my experiment.

* Mammoth Cluster—Black.

* Doolittle—Black.

* Turner—Red.

* Philadelphia—Red.

STRAWBERRIES.

- ✓ Capt. Jack.
 - ✓ Crescent.
 - ✓ Sharpless.
 - ✓ Cumberland Triumph.
 - ✓ Old Iron Clad.
 - Chas. Downing.
-

FOREST AND SHADE TREES

I give this stock special attention. I now have in my nursery the finest stock of shade and ornamental trees in the State. I have this stock in all sizes, from small seedlings to trees ten feet high, of the following kinds:

- * Maple, Soft.
 - Maple, Silver Leaf.
 - Maple, Ash Leaved (or Box Elder).
- * Hicks' Ever Bearing Mulberry—Bears three months.
- Downing Ever Bearing Mulberry--Bears six weeks.
- * Catalpa.
- * Yellow Cottonwood.
- * Tulip Poplar.
- * Red Elm.
- * Umbrella China.
- * White Ash.
- * Linden.
- * Silver Leaf Poplar.
- * Bois D'Arc.
- * Black Locust.
- * Louisiana Grey Oak.
- * Black Walnut.
- * English Walnut.
- * Pecan.
 - Chestnut. (American.)
 - Hickory.
- * Sycamore.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

- Althea—Red, White, Purple and variegated.
Lilac—Purple and White.
Budleya—Pale blue flowers, long pendant racemes.
Chilopsis Linearis—(Flowering willow,) showy, pink flowers.
Deutzia—Double flowering, white tinged with rose.
Sagerstremia—(Crape Myrtle).
Lonicera Belgica—(Belgian Honeysuckle.)
Philadelphus—Syringia, or mock-orange.
Punica—(Pomegranate), double red and white.
Spirea—Billardi, large spikes of deep pink flowers.
*Spirea—White.
Pyrus Japonica—Crimson flowers.
Weigelia—Amabilis, dark pink.
Forsythia Fortuii—Flowers bright yellow.
Bush Honeysuckle—White and red.
Double Flowering Peach—Red, white and pink.
Flowering Almond—Red and white.
Callicanthus—Fragrant.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

- Eulalia Japonica—Variegated leaf.
Eulalia Japonica Zebrina—Stripe across leaf.

WILLOWS.

- Diamond
Osier.
Annularis—Ring leaf willow.
Weeping Willow.

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

- Wistaria—Purple flowers, strong climbers.
Jasamin—Star.
Jasamin—Yellow.
Honeysuckle—Auræ Reticula to golden netted.
Honeysuckle—Belgian, pink flowers.
Honeysuckle—Sinesis, white, fragrant, evergreen.

Honeysuckle—Grata, yellow trumpet.

Honeysuckle—Coral.

Clematis.

EVERGREENS.

Arborvitæ—Compacta—Texas origin.

Arborvitæ—Pyramidal,

Arborvitæ—Biota Semper Aurea. (Golden.) Beautiful new variety.

Arborvitæ Thuya—American.

Arborvitæ—Chinese.

Arborvitæ—Jap Hybrid.

Red Cedar.

Magnolia Grandiflora.

Cupressus—Cypress. New and valuable; golden.

Irish Juniper.

Cerasus Carolinensis—Evergreen cherry. (Incorrectly called wild peach.)

ROSES.

No home is complete without shrubs and flowers. In a family surrounded by fragrance and bloom we find cheerful faces, courteous manners, and refined, noble hearts. What home, then, for the sake of a few dollars, can afford to dispense with the influence of these subtle teachers? Of all flowers the rose is queen. Nothing can surpass our Everbloomers in beauty of foliage, splendor of color and delicacy of tint. They bloom from early spring until the frosts of winter, and are deliciously perfumed. A bed of these roses will be a perpetual source of pleasure for years.

The Hybrid Perpetuals are very hardy, and their colors are brilliant and fine. They bloom freely in spring and autumn. The Mosses are the perfection of rich beauty, and are quite hardy.

What can be more pleasing to the eye than a veranda or a wall covered with climbers?

We can supply all roses named in this catalogue from small pot plants to fine two-year old bushes. Every taste can be suited in color and form.

We have from five to ten thousand roses in open ground in bloom from first of April to 1st of December every year. You are invited to visit our rose garden. Bouquets and cut roses furnished on short notice.

By examining this list, you will see that we offer none but first-class roses, We keep no cheap, worthless sorts.

Everblooming Roses.

PRICE: Three-inch pot plants, 25c; out-door grown plants, 2 years old, 50c.

Aggrippena—Crimson; free bloomer.

Aline Sisley—Purplish red.

Andre Schwartz—Crimson.

Arch Duchess Isabella—White.

Accedalia—Creamy white.

Bon Silene—Deep rose; noted for the size and beauty of its buds; very fragrant.

Bon Silene—White; fragrant.

Bougere—Deep rosy bronze; free bloomer; fine buds; double.

Beauty of Stapleford—Clear, bright pink; fine buds; double; fragrant.

Cornelia Cook—White; very double; fine buds.

Catherine Mermet—Rosy pink; very double and sweet.

Chamoise—Cream.

Celine Forester—Yellow.

Coquette de Lyon—Canary yellow.

Comtesse de Frigneuse—Canary yellow; long pointed buds; new. \$1.

Claudius Levit—Carmine; double; new; \$1.

Duchess de Brabant—Rosy salmon; very fragrant.

Duchess of Edenburg—Glowing crimson.

Duchess of Connaught—Silvery rose, salmon center.

Douglas—Velvety red.

Empress Eugenie—Pink.

Edmund de Biauzat—Salmon and pink; new; \$1.

Glorie des Rosamenes—Bright pink; new; 75c.

- Hermosa—Pink.
- Isabella Sprunt—Bright apricot yellow; elegant buds.
- Jules Finger—Bright rosy scarlet; free bloomer; fine buds.
- Jean Pernet—Deep yellow.
- La France—Pink; very fragrant; one of the best.
- La Pactole—Lemon yellow; beautiful buds; free bloomer.
- Louis Phillippi—Dark crimson.
- La Phoenix—Brilliant red.
- Malmaison—Flesh color; double; large, fine buds.
- Mad'lle Rachel—Pure white; fine buds; double.
- Marie Van Houtte—Pale yellow.
- Mad Margotten—Citron yellow; double.
- Marie Gillot—Pure white; very double; fine buds, 75c.
- Mad Joseph Schwartz—Pure white.
- Mad Welch—Soft apricot yellow; double; fine buds, 75c.
- Mad de Vatry—Crimson.
- Mad de Stella—White.
- Musk Cluster.
- Mad Bravy—Creamy white.
- Marie Sisley—Pale yellow.
- Mad Watteville—Creamy white; new, \$1.
- Marie Ducher—Rich salmon; double and sweet, \$1.
- Mad Lambard—Rosy bronze; double, 75c.
- Perle des Jardines—Yellow; exceedingly fragrant, one of the most popular rose grown, \$1.
- Pappa Gontier—Red Tea; double; new, \$1.
- Primrose Dame—Canary and rosy salmon center; new, \$1.
- Phalœ—Creamy white.
- Princess Beatrice—Rich golden yellow; double; new, \$1.
- Safrano—Bright apricot yellow; very fine buds, 75c.
- Souv. Victor Hugo—Bright china rose; copper yellow center, new, \$1.
- Susanne Blanchet—Clear flesh white; deep center; delightful fragrance, new, \$1.
- Souv. Gabriel Drevet—Salmon pink; double, new, \$1.
- Sombriel—Pure white; large and double.
- Sunset.
- Souv. d'un Ami—Shaded salmon; double; very fragrant.
- Washington—White; free bloomer.

Everblooming Climbers.

- Mar Neil—Yellow; \$1.
- Caroline Goodrich—Crimson.
- James Sprunt—Crimson.
- Cloth of Gold—Yellow; 75c.
- President Cleveland—New; white; \$1.
- Banskia—White.
- Glorie de Dijon; 75c.
- Reve d'Or—Pale orange yellow or rosy buff; good size.
- Lamarque—Creamy white.

Polyanthia or Dwarf Roses—Everbloomers.

- Mad Cecil Bruner—Salmon pink; profuse bloomer; fragrant.
- Minature—White, tinted with pink; new; \$1.
- Paquerette—White.
- Mignonette—Clear pink, changing to white.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

- Augusta Mie—Light pink; large and fine.
- Black Prince—Very dark crimson.
- Baron de Rothschild—Light pink.
- Baron Prevost—Brilliant pink.
- Coquette des Blanchés—White.
- Doctor Sewell—Brilliant crimson.
- Doctor Granier—Fine red.
- General Jacqueminot—Crimson.
- George Bancroft—Pink.
- La Reine—Bright pink.
- Mad Luxemburg—Crimson; new Texas seedling from Mad Charles Wood; \$1.
- Magna Charta—Bright pink.
- Mad Plantier—White.
- Paul Neyron—Pink; very large.
- Princess Victoria—Pink.
- Victor Verdier—Satiny rose.

Hybrid Perpetual Climbing Roses.

- Queen of Prairie—Bright pink.
- Seven Sisters—Blooms in clusters; different shades.
- Baltimore Belle—White.
- Woodland Margaret—White.

GENERAL

Collection of Plants.

The Chrysanthemum.

This handsome flower is well named the "Queen of Autumn"—coming, as it does, the last of the gay bloomers of the summer and fall, when the chilly winds and sharp nights have put all our bright summer friends fast asleep for another season; when our "Autumn Queen" shows forth in all her beauty and glory, graced with all the colors our imagination can picture. From pure white to almost black, through all the yellows and oranges—endless in shades—all the fantastic shades of Japanese, trim little button pompones—the smooth Chinese, all the grand hybrids, single and double; in size from the little pompone up to the magnificent flower of the hybrids five to six inches in diameter. They are taking rank in the floral world that is pushing all others aside. The many exhibitions which again were held this fall in all the larger cities East by the various Horticultural Societies, as well as in many small towns throughout the country, where only a dozen or two of lady amateurs joined together to have their chrysanthemum show, demonstrate that the interest taken in the culture of the chrysanthemum is as great as ever; and this is justly so, considering with how little trouble and care it may be grown. It seems to flourish equally well in the smoke and dust of large cities as in the open country, requiring only a few hours sun each day, rich soil and occasional watering. Small plants started early in the spring make grand specimens by October. They may be grown in the open ground and lifted before frost, or shifted on in pots until time to take in for fall or winter.

I would earnestly solicit all my customers, who have a vacant spot of ground in their garden, to try at least a dozen of them, and see for themselves how much satisfaction will be derived from them.

Carnations.

Fragrant flowers always have been popular and always will be. The rich, spicy odor of the carnation, positively delicious, combined with its varied color and handsome form, leaves but little to be desired. They are very easily grown and bloom freely, either as bedding plants in summer or in the green-house or window-garden in winter. Planted out in April they will commence flowering in early summer and continue until checked by heavy frosts in late autumn. If intended for winter flowering, they should not be allowed to exhaust themselves by blooming in summer, but the buds ought to be pinched out as they appear, and should be taken up and potted before the first of October, and kept shaded and close for a few days, when they will be ready for removal to the conservatory or window where they are to bloom.

Price: 10c to 50c.

Cape Jasmine.

Gardenia—A Southern evergreen plant of great beauty. It has a deep glossy foliage, and large pure white blossoms of a waxy texture, and most delightfully fragrant, which are highly prized for bridal bouquets, wreaths, etc. It blooms during May, June and July, and is well adapted for pot-culture in green-houses and conservatories.

Price: \$1.00.

Cannas.

Amongst all plants for tropical effects in the summer decoration of the garden none are as well adapted to the purpose as cannas. Their massive and showy flowers are at all times conspicuous and telling, whether as single specimens, small groups or large masses. The variation of form, and their many hues of bronze, purple, brown and green foliage make almost an endless variety.

To grow the canna to the greatest perfection, dig a hole twelve to eighteen inches deep and the same in width; fill this with good rich soil, well mixed with decomposed manure, leaving it rather coarse and loose. In this put the plant, about six inches below the surrounding surface, leaving a wide basin for the reception of water, which should be bestowed freely, as the

canna thrives best with an abundance of water, and a sunny exposure. To insure the finest show, named sorts must be procured, as they do not reproduce themselves true from seed. They should not be planted out until quite warm weather in spring.

Price: 25c each.

Coleus.

This beautiful family of foliage plants has been steadily increasing the beauty and diversities of the varieties ever since its introduction, and they are now justly esteemed as among the most popular of colored leaf plants. Whether grown as single specimens, or in masses or ribbon lines, they are equally attractive. They are of the easiest culture and well adapted to our climate. Do not order in cold weather; they are liable to chill.

Price: 10c each, \$1 per dozen.

Dahlias.

Well known autumn flowering plants, growing from two to five feet high, and producing a profusion of flowers of the most perfect and beautiful forms, varying in color from the purest white to the darkest maroon. Our collection contains the finest varieties in cultivation, embracing every shade and color, and the most perfect symmetry of form.

Price: 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Geraniums.

Geraniums, in all their different species and varieties, owing to their great and varied usefulness, may be considered the most popular of plants. Adapting themselves to all soils and climes, they are equally useful as house plants, as bedding plants in the garden, planted in the border with other plants, or massed in beds by themselves, where the most gorgeous effects may be produced.

For constancy of bloom the geranium is unequalled. Small plants, put out in May and June, will completely fill a bed three weeks after planting, and will be a mass of flowers, and continue getting better, until blackened by the frosty nights of autumn. While other plants are wilting under the scorching rays of our summer sun, the geranium seems to glory in the hottest weather.

It also makes an excellent winter blooming plant, if not kept too warm; but for this purpose should be grown in pots all summer, and the buds picked off as they appear, or plants grown from cuttings in September.

Price: 10c, \$1 per dozen.

Chinese Hibiscus.

Large growing tropical shrubs, with very glossy foliage. The plants, under the hottest sun, produce enormous flowers in great numbers, and make noble specimens. They can be grown in tubs and kept for years. The blossoms average five or six inches in diameter, and are gorgeously colored. A very good way to make them bloom freely and to facilitate the lifting in fall is to transplant each plant into a pot two or three sizes larger than the one it has grown in; then plunge the pot altogether in the ground, the soil to cover the surface one or two inches. Sufficient nourishment can be found by the top and bottom roots to make the plant bloom well without starting it to grow too vigorously, and therefore to bloom less. Then in the fall the plant can be lifted without injury, and transplanted again and kept in a shady, cool place, until fully recovered. It will, in a warm, sunny window in a warm room, bloom constantly.

Price: 25c. to \$1.50 each.

Oleanders.

Plants of easy culture, with a liberal supply of water they bloom most of the summer, and can be kept over winter in a cellar or pit, with or without light. White scarlet, straw color, pink and crimson.

Price: 25c. to \$1.

Heliotrope.

Nothing can take the place of heliotropes in a bouquet. Any light, rich soil will answer for them. They are suited equally well for pot culture and for border. On account of their delightful fragrance, as well as their usefulness, these beautiful flowers are universally popular.

Price: \$1 per dozen.

Ipomea Noctiflora — Moon Flower, or Evening Glory.

This plant has attracted more attention during the last two years and has been more in demand than any other plant sent out during that time. As a climber of rapid growth to cover arbors, verandas, old decayed trees or walls, it has no superior, as it will grow from 30 to 50 feet in a season if planted in rich ground. Its flowers are pure white, five inches in diameter, moon like, and as they expand at night have a striking effect. There has been seed sold of a variety similar to the above, which is not near as satisfactory, as it does not come into bloom until late in the fall, when it is killed by frost.

Price: 50c.

Ivy.

English; evergreen, 10c to 50c each.

Pæonies—Hardy Herbaceous.

A well known genus of plants noted for their hardiness, ease of culture, vigorous growth in any garden soil, and for the wonderful size and attractiveness of their flowers, which in many sorts are half a foot in diameter, well rounded and perfectly double. Six varieties.

Price: 10c to 50c each.

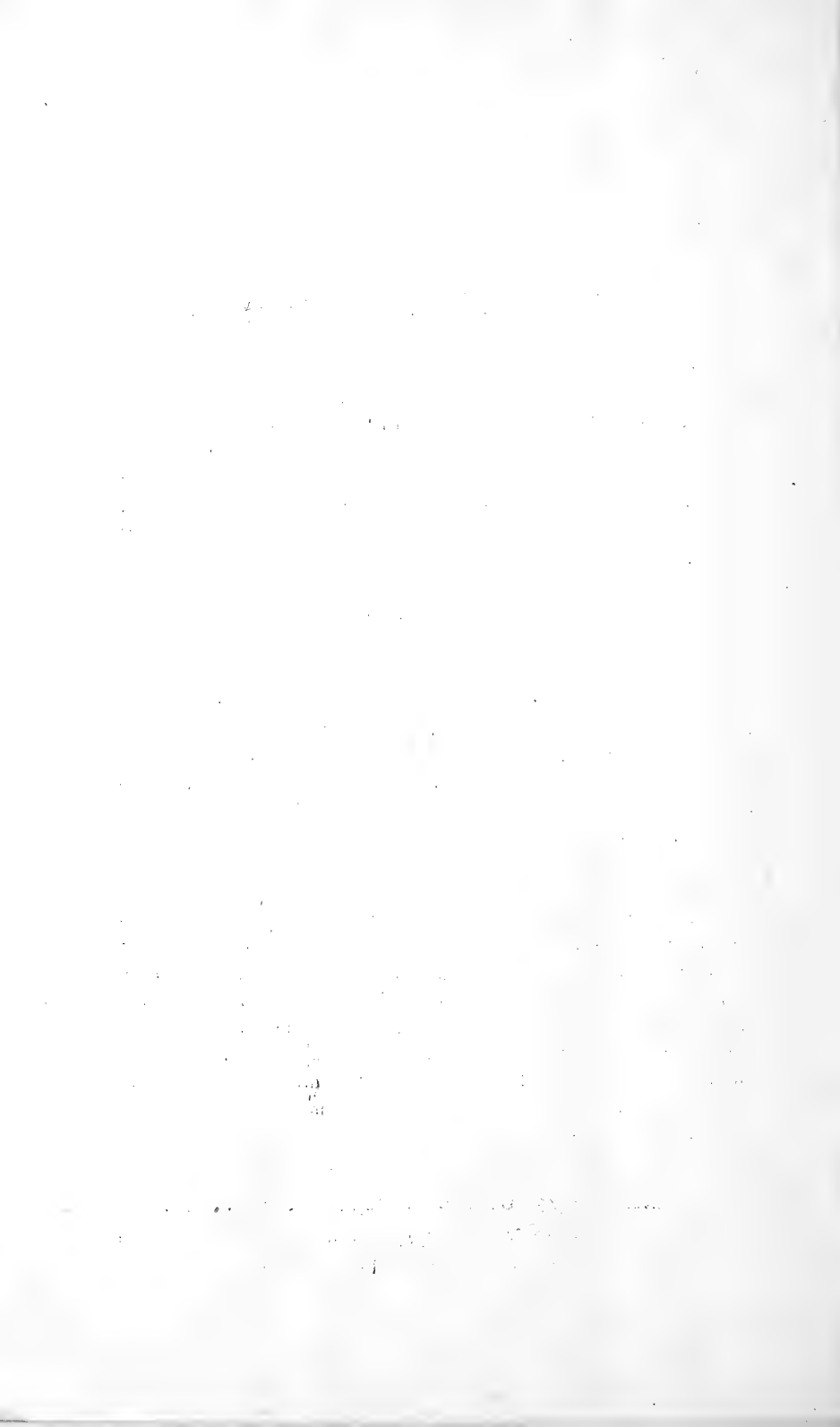
Hardy Scotch or Sweet May Pinks.

These are dwarfier than the carnation, growing about one foot in height, the colors being of various shades of maroon, carmine and rose, beautifully laced and banded on white ground; flowers perfectly double, clove scented; and the plants will stand out of doors year after year, being entirely hardy. They are nice for beds or for cemetery planting, making a large tuft of bronzy green foliage a foot or more in diameter, from which the flower stalks are thrown up in great profusion.

Price: 10c each, \$1 per dozen.

Pansies, Verbenas, Sweet Violets, Etc.

Cut Roses, Flowers, Bouquets and Plants for Decoration furnished on short notice at reasonable prices. Don't fail to visit our grounds. Thousands of roses and plants constantly in bloom.



PRICE LIST

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J. M. HOWELL, DALLAS NURSERIES.

1888-9.

Nursery, Orchard, Vineyard and Rose Garden on Cedar Springs
Road, One Mile North of Court House.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

These Prices are for Stock well packed and delivered at Depot or
Express Office at Dallas, 50 at 100 Rates and 500 at 1000
Rates. We guarantee everything true to name
and strictly first-class in every respect.

VARIETIES.	EACH.	PER 100	PER 1,000
TREES AND BERRIES.			
Peaches (60 varieties).....	3 to 5 feet	\$ 20	\$12 00
Plums (20 varieties).....	3 to 5 feet	40	25 00
Japanese Persimmons.....	3 to 5 feet	1 00	75 00
Apricots.....	3 to 5 feet	50	25 00
Cherries.....	3 to 4 feet	40	20 00
Le Conte Pears.....	3 to 4 feet	50	30 00
Keifer's Hybrid.....	4 to 5 feet	1 00	20 00
Leading varieties Pears.....	3 to 4 feet	75	30 00
Apples (2 years old).....	3 to 5 feet	1 00	50 00
Apples (1 year old).....	3 to 5 feet	75	30 00
Crab Apples (1 year old).....	3 to 5 feet	25	10 00
Golden Dwarf Peach.....	2 to 3 feet	50	25 00
Dwarf Apple.....	2 feet	50	25 00
Dwarf Peach.....	2 feet	50	25 00
Grapes (leading varieties).....	1 year old	20	10 00
New Grapes.....	2 years old	25	15 00
Dallas Blackberry.....	10	50	5 00
Brunton.....	10	5 00	30 00
Kittatleny.....	10	4 00	25 00
Lawton.....	10	3 00	20 00
Raspberries.....	10	5 00	20 00
Currants.....	10	5 00	25 00
Gooseberries.....	10	5 00	25 00
Figs.....	2 to 3 feet	50	25 00
Strawberries.....	5	2 00	8 00
Soft Shell Almonds.....	4 to 5 feet	50	25 00
Kelsey Japan Plum.....	1 00	50 00	300 00
FOREST AND SHADE TREES.			
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE STATE.			
Maple (Soft).....	6 to 8 feet	50	30 00
" ".....	4 to 5 feet	30	15 00
" ".....	3 to 4 feet	25	10 00
" ".....	2 to 3 feet	15	8 00
" (Ash Leaved or Box Elder).....	6 to 8 feet	50	30 00
" ".....	4 to 5 feet	25	15 00
Hicks' Ever-Bearing Mulberry.....	6 to 8 feet	50	30 00
" ".....	4 to 6 feet	40	25 00
Downing Ever-Bearing Mulberry.....	6 to 8 feet	50	30 00
" ".....	4 to 6 feet	40	25 00
Russian Mulberry.....	4 to 6 feet	50	30 00
" ".....	3 to 4 feet	30	20 00
Catalpa.....	4 to 6 feet	50	30 00
Yellow Cottonwood.....	6 to 8 feet	50	25 00
" ".....	4 to 5 feet	30	15 00
Tulip Poplar.....	3 to 5 feet	50	30 00
Red Elm.....	5 to 6 feet	50	25 00
Umbrella China.....	5 to 6 feet	50	25 00
" ".....	3 to 4 feet	40	15 00
" ".....	2 to 3 feet	25	10 00
Mountain Ash.....	5 to 6 feet	50	30 00
" ".....	4 to 4 feet	30	25 00
White Ash.....	5 to 6 feet	50	25 00
" ".....	3 to 4 feet	30	15 00
Linden.....	3 to 4 feet	50	30 00
" ".....	2 to 3 feet	30	15 00
Black Locust.....	6 to 8 feet	50	25 00
" ".....	4 to 6 feet	30	15 00
Oak.....	4 to 5 feet	50	25 00
" ".....	2 to 3 feet	25	15 00
Black Walnut.....	4 to 6 feet	30	15 00
" ".....	2 to 3 feet	20	10 00

VARIETIES.	EACH.	PER 100	PER 1,000
FOREST AND SHADE TREES—Continued.			
English Walnut.....	.2 to 3 feet	\$ 50	\$25 00
Pecan.....	.2 to 3 feet	50	20 00
.....	.1 to 2 feet	25	10 00
Chestnut.....	.2 to 4 feet	50	25 00
.....	.1 to 3 feet	25	20 00
Hickory.....	.1 to 3 feet	25	15 00
Sycamore.....	.5 to 6 feet	50	25 00
.....	3 to 4 feet	25	15 00
ROSES.			
We make a specialty of fine Roses. Our Ever-Blooming or Monthly Roses bloom every month from April to December. All our Roses will furnish blooms first year after planting. Ten thousand now growing in the nursery.			
Monthly Roses.....	.2 years old	50	30 00
.....	from 3-inch pots	25	20 00
Moss Roses.....	.2 years old	50	30 00
.....	from 3-inch pots	25	20 00
Climbing Roses.....	.2 years old	50	35 00
.....	from 3-inch pots	25	20 00
Hybrid Perpetual.....	.2 years old	50	30 00
.....	from 3-inch pots	25	20 00
Tree Roses.....		1 50	....

Flowering Shrubs. 50c.

Althea. Red, white and purple.

Lilac. Purple and white.

Budleya. Pale blue flower, long pendant racemes.

Chilopsis Linearis. (Flowering willow). showy pink flowers.

Deutzia. Double flowering; white, tinged with rose.

Sagerstremia. (Crape Myrtle.)

Lonicera Belgica. Belgian honeysuckle, pink.

Lycium. Purple flowers, bright orange blossoms in autumn.

Philadelphus. Syringia, or mock orange.

Punica. (Pomegranite) double, red and white.

Rhus. Smoke tree.

Spirea. Billardi. Large spikes of deep pink flowers

Tamarix. (African.) Small, delicate leaves, pink flowers.

Pyrus Japonica. Crimson flowers.

Weigelia. Amabilis. dark pink.

Forsythia Fortunei. Flowers bright yellow.

Bush Honeysuckle. Red and white.

Double Flowering Peach. Red, white and pink.

Coluta Arborescens. Fall growing shrub, desirable.

Flowering Almond. Red and white.

Ornamental Grasses 25c.

Eulalia Japonica.

Eulalia Japonica Zebrina, stripe across leaf.

Willows.

Diamond. 50c.

Weeping Willow. \$1.

Annularis. Ring leaf willow. \$1.

Osier. 50c.

Vines and Climbers.

Wistaria. Purple flowers, 50c.

Jasamin. Star. 50c.

Yellow. 50c.

Honeysuckles. 25c each.

Aurea reticulata golden netted.

Belgian. pink flowers.

Sinesis. white, fragrant, evergreen.

Grata, yellow trumpet.

Coral.

Evergreens.

Arborvitae. Compacta. \$1.

Pyramidal. \$1.

Biota. Semper. Aurea (golden), beautiful new variety. \$1.

Arporvitae Thuya. American. 50c.

Chinese. 50c.

Jap Hybrid. 75

Red Cedar. 50c.

Magnolia Grandiflora. \$1.

Cupressus Cypress. Australian, rapid growth. \$1.

Retinospora. Japan Cypress. New and valuable, golden. \$1.

Irish Juniper. \$1.

Cerasus Carolinieusis. Evergreen Cherry. (Incorrectly called Wild Peach.) 50c.

Tree Box. 50c.

Cal Privet. 10c.

FRUIT PACKAGES.

	EACH.	PER 100	PER 1,000
$\frac{1}{4}$ Bushel Peach Boxes.....	\$.05	\$4 00	\$40 00
$\frac{1}{8}$ " " Baskets.....	.06	5 50	50 00
$\frac{1}{4}$ 6-quart " ".....	.07	6 00	.....
10-lb. Grape ".....	.06	5 00	.....
24-quart Halleck Berry Crates....	.10	8 00	.....
24- " Leslie ".....	.10	8 00	.....
1- " Halleck " Boxes.....	.....	.....	5 00
1- " Disbron " Baskets.....	.....	.....	5 00
32- " " Crates.....	$\frac{13}{4}$	.....	.....
Tacks, 40 cts. per lb.	1 50	.....	.....

NURSERYMEN'S REQUISITES.

Whitnev's Western Tree-Digger:—

No. 1, width of cut 27 inches, extreme depth 18 inches	\$25 00
No. 2, " " 18 " " " " " " (seedling digger).....	23 00
No. 3, " " 17 " " " " " " (grape " ").....	35 00
No. 4, " " 27 " " " " " " (grape " ").....	40 00
Sisal Rope, per lb.....	15
Binding Twine, per lb.....	15
Burlap, per yd.....	08
Moss, per bale.....	3 00
Tree Labels, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, notched, plain.....	40
printed.....	45
Label Wire, per lb.....	20
copper, per lb.....	40
Pruning Knives, each.....	50c to 1 00
Budding Knives, each.....	75
Pruning Shears, each.....	75c to 2 75
Flower Vases, per pair.....	50c to 3 00
Flower Seeds, per paper.....	05

Estimates given on printing Catalogues, Shipping Tags, Cards, Circulars and Order Books; also Stamps and Stencils.

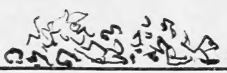
Colored Plates, 10 cents each. Plate Books.

Fruits sold on commission.

REFERENCES: Our customers and any fruit grower or business man in Dallas.

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J. M. HOWELL.



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